

There's work for a want
ad.—when there's urgent
need to "raise some mon-
ey," and the lots must be
sold.

Weather
Today:
Cooler.

COUNTRY'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE UTTERS MOST IMPORTANT WORDS ABOUT TARIFF QUESTION

DEFENSE OF LATEST BILL

President Taft Goes Squarely Upon Record and Declares the Payne Measure the Best the People Have Ever Had.

"INSURGENTS" ABANDONED THEIR PARTY PRINCIPLES

Facts and Figures Compiled by Chairman Payne Used to Clinch Assertion That Revision Was Indeed Downward.

WILD CHEERS BY AUDIENCE

Winona, Minn., Sept. 17.—In the most important utterances he has made since his occupancy of the White house, President Taft here tonight, in a state which is the hotbed of the Republican "insurgent" movement, defended the Payne tariff bill as the best tariff measure ever passed by a Republican congress, and hence the best tariff bill the people ever have known.

The president boldly asserted that the insurgents who voted against the bill had abandoned the Republican party.

"Was it the duty of the member of congress who believed that the bill did not accomplish everything that it ought to accomplish, to vote against it?" asked the president.

"I am here to justify those who answer this question in the negative. I am not here to defend those who voted for the Payne bill, but to support them."

Sentiment Loudly Cheered.

To this statement the crowd responded with a cheer which could be heard far down the street. It was shouted by the adherents of Representative James A. Payne of this district, and by the house committee on appropriations, who has been on the defensive ever since the adjournment of congress because he had not voted with the other members of the delegation from Minnesota, both in the house and senate, against the bill.

Defended the Regulars.

Mr. Taft met the president at La Crosse, Wis., this afternoon and accompanied him to this city, his home town. It had been reported that the president intended to defend the Payne tariff bill by his personal regularity, but there was none to predict that the president would go so far as he did tonight in characterizing the position taken by the insurgent senators and representatives. The president had met Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, one of the leaders of the insurgent movement, at Milwaukee during the forenoon and had greeted him quite cordially.

Party Before Individuals.

"To make party government effective," said the president in his address, "the members of that party should surrender their personal predilections or comparative less importance. I am not here to criticize those who felt strongly and believed so intensely that it was their duty to vote against the tariff bill because it did not contain what they thought it should. It was a question for each to settle for himself."

Matter of Conscience.

"In matters of this kind it is a question with the party representative whether he shall help maintain the party in power for accomplishing its chief purposes, or whether the departure from principle in the bill, as he regards it, is so extreme that he must in conscience abandon the party. I am glad to see that those who voted against the bill still insist that they are Republicans, and that they intend to keep up the fight for still lower tariff rates within the party."

Gave Facts and Figures.

President Taft's speech was a remarkable, plain-spoken defense of the Payne bill. He has met with many admirers at the beginning of his trip as to when he intended taking up the subject of the tariff. He waited until today when he delivered a mass of facts and figures before him, with a new statement just prepared by Chairman Payne and his own personal knowledge of all the intricate details of the tariff fight in Washington still fresh in his mind, he dictated to two stenographers the speech he delivered tonight and which represents a statement on the accomplishments and demerits of the Payne bill from an administrative standpoint, more thorough in its simple

Continued on Page 8.

HALLEY'S COMET VISIBLE TO NAKED EYE NEXT SPRING

Chicago Scientist Observes Celestial Visitor With the Aid of Telescope.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—For the first time in seventy-four years, Halley's comet has been observed with the naked eye. The observation was made by Professor S. W. Burnham of the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva early on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Two photographic negatives were secured. The announcement of Professor Burnham's exploit was made by Professor Edwin B. Frost today.

"Prof. Burnham was the first in America to see the comet with the naked eye, aided by a telescope," said Prof. Frost today.

"We said nothing about seeing the visitor Wednesday, even though our photographic plates showed it, because it was partly obscured by a small star and we could not be certain."

Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, Prof. Burnham again saw the comet, and again the camera, administered by Oliver J. Lee, picked up the comet. This time there could be no mistake.

"The plates, which were taken with a two-foot reflector, showed the comet as a faint, fuzzy path slightly elongated, in the southeast. It is about

AGED COUNT VIGOROUS



COUNT TOLSTOL.
On his eighty-first birthday.

Moscow, Sept. 17.—Count Tolstol, who celebrated his eighty-first birthday last week, came into Moscow yesterday for the first time in several years. He left today for a nearby town to visit his friend, M. Pashkoff, the leader of the religious movement among the better classes, which resembles Tolstolism. The count appeared to be in vigorous health.

JOHNSON'S LIFE IS EBBING AWAY

Governor of Minnesota Has Relapse and the End Is Very Near.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 17.—After a day of apparent improvement Governor Johnson tonight was at death's door and no encouragement was given by his physicians that he would last through the night.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the doctors were optimistic concerning his condition, but shortly after that time Mrs. Johnson was hastily summoned. A bulletin was issued stating that the governor had had a relapse and was in a critical condition.

Dr. William J. Mayo admitted Mr. Johnson's condition was extremely serious and intimated that the worst might be expected. The doctors refused to hold out any encouragement of a successful termination even should the governor survive the night.

NOTED PRELATE SUMMONED

Death of Right Rev. William George McCloskey, Long Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 17.—Right Rev. William George McCloskey, bishop of Louisville, and the oldest living prelate in the United States, died here today. He was 81 years old. Death was due to ailments incident to old age.

Bishop McCloskey had been the head of the Kentucky diocese for forty-one years, and was honored and loved by Catholics and Protestants alike. For some time he had been in feeble health.

Bishop McCloskey was ordained a priest at New York in 1852, and became assistant pastor of the Church of the Nativity in that city.

When the American college in Rome was founded by Pope Pius IX, Dr. McCloskey was selected as president. He filled the place for more than 23 years. When a "crisis" was caused in Kentucky by the death of Bishop Lavelle, Dr. McCloskey was nominated and was consecrated bishop of Louisville, May 24, 1885.

MEANS MUCH TO GREAT BRITAIN

Supremacy at Sea Life or Death Matter, According to Lord Beresford.

New York, Sept. 17.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, for fifty years a figure in the British navy, was the guest of honor today at a luncheon given at the Lawyers' club under the auspices of the Pilgrims of the United States.

In a brief address, Lord Beresford referred to the European situation. He remarked that as far as Great Britain was concerned, the situation looked somewhat "red-headed." He added that, in view of this situation, there was nothing else to do but for the nation to come forward with a great scheme of imperial defense.

"What we want," continued the admiral, "is that we shall hold what we have. Supremacy at sea means life or death for the British empire. It is quite different with the United States, which, by its own natural resources, takes care of the nation's needs. It is not so much that we should retain a big fleet for participating in war, but for preventing war. It is most important for English-speaking nations to get together, for the benefit of humanity and greatly adding to the happiness of tens of millions of people."

"Should the British empire lose its supremacy at sea, it would be of no benefit to the United States, nor would the loss of supremacy be of any benefit to Great Britain."

He concluded his address by saying that the English-speaking nations should be united in a common purpose, and that the world would be a better place for it.

The admiral's address was well received and was followed by a discussion of the European situation.

TREAT TIRES OF OFFICIAL CARES

Resignation of Treasurer of the United States Has Been Sent In.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Treasurer Charles S. Treat has resigned from that office, to take effect on October 1. No successor has yet been chosen, so far as is known.

The announcement of the resignation was authorized by Mr. Treat. Mr. Treat said that his resignation will take effect "some time in October." Large and growing business interests and the death of some of his associates who have directed his private business affairs, Mr. Treat said, have made it imperative that he should give these matters his immediate and exclusive attention.

For some time relations between Mr. Treat and some higher officials of the department have been strained, and as in the preceding administration. He has been in close touch with some of the leading banking interests in New York, and is an intimate friend of Senator Aldrich, who has frequently consulted with him on financial legislation.

AGED MAN IS KNOCKED DOWN BY STREET CAR

Thomas Clayton, 75 years old, was struck by a street car No. 402 in South State street at 6 o'clock last evening and badly bruised and cut, although not seriously hurt. The old man had attempted to cross in front of the car after it had started. He was struck a glancing blow and hurled to the ground with considerable force. A deep cut on his upper lip is his chief injury. He was taken to the L. D. S. hospital.

ST. LOUIS GETS CONVENTION.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 17.—St. Louis gets the next grand aerle of the Fraternal Order of Eagles as the result of yesterday's vote. The trustees of the order, E. A. Bell, Napa, Cal.; H. J. Lea, Seattle, O.; Kane, Cleveland, O., and W. F. Gartland, Boston.

OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN

NEW RECORD IS MADE

American Bankers' Association Adopts Resolutions Condemning Guaranty Deposit Laws and Postal Banks

ATTENTION CALLED TO THE DANGER OF POLITICAL USE

Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines Takes Issue With President Taft and Declares the Executive is Greatly Mistaken.

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Resolutions condemning in strong terms both guaranty deposit laws and the establishment of postal savings banks were adopted today by the American Bankers' association.

In criticizing these two propositions, Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the federal legislative committee, referring to the postal savings bank, declared that the "danger of the political use of such a power should cause all patriotic men to hesitate before adopting such a radical measure."

He also took issue with President Taft on the question of the investment of the funds deposited in such savings banks. In this connection he declared that the legislative committee was opposed, should a postal savings bank become a law, to the investing of such funds in either United States bonds or state and municipal bonds.

The investment of \$90,000,000 or \$100,000,000 in United States bonds, as has been advocated recently by our chief executive, he said, "would be a serious mistake and menace our nation's credit, as it is to other countries where such investments are made."

As a substitute for these plans, the committee recommended state and federal supervision and the creation of separate savings departments in national banks. This resolution was referred to the currency committee of the association.

Address by James Forgan.

An important feature of the day's program was an address by James Forgan, president of the First National bank of Chicago, on "The Efficacy and the Limitations of Banks, Supervision by Examination, and the Reported Source of Bank Management."

Reports from the various sections and from the standing law and the federal legislative committees were presented. Los Angeles was chosen for the 1910 convention of the association. San Antonio was chosen for the association late this afternoon.

F. O. Watts of Nashville, Tenn., was named as first vice president.

GRAND JURY IS INVESTIGATING

Charles Todd, a Piche, Nev., Mining Man, Believed to Have Been Murdered.

Piche, Nev., Sept. 17.—For several days the Lincoln county grand jury has been investigating the mysterious death of Charles Todd, a Piche mining man, whose body was found in a well near the home of Julius Weir, sr., at Bristol, twenty miles from here, on June 7 last.

Julius Weir, jr., his wife, Kate Weir, and Julius Weir, sr., were placed under arrest upon the suspicion that they had murdered Todd and then deposited the body in the well to cover up the crime. At the preliminary hearing Julius Weir, sr., and his wife were discharged, but the son was held to the grand jury, evidence having been introduced to show that the latter and Todd had had trouble. It was also proved at the preliminary that Todd had \$150 when last seen alive, but when taken from the well only a few dollars in change were found on his clothing. Todd's body was exhumed today, and it was found that the skull was fractured on the left side, indicating that he had been struck with some blunt instrument. The Weirs have told several contradictory stories and the officers believe they are in possession of evidence sufficient to fasten the crime upon them. The Weirs lived at an out-of-the-way place off from the main traveled roads.

LABORER LIVES ON FAT OF LAND

The Farmer Indulges in Luxuries—Wilson Sees Evidence of Prosperity.

Washington, Sept. 17.—"The average laborer is today living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time," said James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, today, upon his return from a month's vacation on his Iowa farm. He was discussing the prosperous farmers of the west and the high wages of the workmen in the east.

"Take the meat bills of the laborer in Washington today," he continued, "and you will find that they eat meat three times a day and they want the best cuts. As a result the price of meat is away up. While the farmers are producing more beef every year, they are not producing enough to meet the increase in population. I don't look for the prices to decrease materially soon."

The secretary was asked if the western farmers were really investing such large sums of money in automobiles. "There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt. He has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops continue to come on. He is afraid to invest in eastern securities, lest a year might bring trouble there. As a result, he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. Why, folks in the east don't know what luxuries are; they must go west to find out."

From Argentina comes the official announcement that the reduction of the wheat acreage on account of the long drought was less than anticipated. Reports from India continue quite encouraging, while from all parts of Australia glowing statements of crop progress are received.

The hop crop of England is seriously endangered by blight and one of the lowest yields on record is predicted.

ARCTIC EXPLORER DECLARES THAT RECORDS WILL PROVE HIM DISCOVERER OF THE POLE

NEW RECORD IS MADE



ORVILLE WRIGHT,
Standing beside his latest aeroplane.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—Orville Wright, flying here today in the presence of the empress, Princess Louise, Prince Adolph and Prince August and a large party from the court, broke the record for high flying. He attained a height of 233 meters (765 feet). The best previous record for height, 155 meters, was made by Hubert Latham.

NEW ZEALAND TO HAVE WARSHIPS

Colonies of Great Britain Will Aid Mother Country in Troublous Times.

Honolulu, Sept. 17.—Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, arrived here today on the steamer Makura, en route to Suva, capital of the Fiji islands, where he will be met by the British cruiser Challenge.

In an interview Premier Ward said that in addition to building a Dreadnaught of the indomitable type for the empire, at a cost of \$10,000,000, New Zealand would be given three \$1,000,000 cruisers, six torpedoes and six submarines. These, with the Australian fleet and the ships attached to the China station, will give Great Britain double the naval strength in the Pacific ocean over all other powers with the exception of the United States.

The combined Oriental powers and European powers in the Pacific, he said, would not, however, equal the combined naval forces of Great Britain and America, which must maintain peace in the western ocean.

Premier Ward declared that the imperial naval conference which he attended in London was the most significant event of modern history, for it virtually provided for the peace of the world so far as possible trouble between the occident and the Orient was concerned.

New Zealand's fleet, he said, was to be manned with New Zealanders with opportunity for New Zealanders to advance in any branch of the naval service. Canada and the African colonies, he added, undoubtedly would add to the naval strength of the British empire.

Premier Ward concluded his interview with the observation that the conference at London was rendered more significant on account of the recent German agitation.

LABORER LIVES ON FAT OF LAND

The Farmer Indulges in Luxuries—Wilson Sees Evidence of Prosperity.

Washington, Sept. 17.—"The average laborer is today living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time," said James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, today, upon his return from a month's vacation on his Iowa farm. He was discussing the prosperous farmers of the west and the high wages of the workmen in the east.

"Take the meat bills of the laborer in Washington today," he continued, "and you will find that they eat meat three times a day and they want the best cuts. As a result the price of meat is away up. While the farmers are producing more beef every year, they are not producing enough to meet the increase in population. I don't look for the prices to decrease materially soon."

The secretary was asked if the western farmers were really investing such large sums of money in automobiles. "There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt. He has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops continue to come on. He is afraid to invest in eastern securities, lest a year might bring trouble there. As a result, he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. Why, folks in the east don't know what luxuries are; they must go west to find out."

From Argentina comes the official announcement that the reduction of the wheat acreage on account of the long drought was less than anticipated. Reports from India continue quite encouraging, while from all parts of Australia glowing statements of crop progress are received.

The hop crop of England is seriously endangered by blight and one of the lowest yields on record is predicted.

BARTENDER COMMITS MURDER AT ROADHOUSE

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 17.—Robert Baker, a bartender, tonight shot and killed Alexander Newland at a roadhouse, then committed suicide. No reason for the tragedy can be discovered by the police.

COOK SENDS WORD AHEAD

Wireless Brings Message From the Explorer Telling His Countrymen to Have Fulllest Confidence in His Conquest.

WILL PROVE HIS CLAIM WHEN HE REACHES HOME

Detailed Story of the Course of the Dissension With Commander Peary, Involving the Loss of Doctor's Supplies.

DUE IN NEW YORK MONDAY

On Board the Steamship Oscar II, at Sea, Sept. 17, via Marconi wireless telegraph to Cape Race, N. F., Sept. 17.—"Tell the people of America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the pole. I have records of observations made by me which will prove my claim. I shall be glad to set my feet on American soil."

This was the brief message Dr. Cook today asked the Associated Press to give to his countrymen as he nears home on the steamer Oscar II, due in New York Monday.

Dr. Cook discussed freely the assertions of Commander Peary that he (Cook) had never reached the north pole and gave a detailed story of the causes that brought about the dissensions between the two explorers.

When he departed for the north, Dr. Cook said, he left provisions at Anaktok, north of Etah, in charge of Rudolph Francke and several Eskimos. Francke had instructions to go south aboard a whaler and return later. This he did, but missed the returning vessel owing to a slight illness. He then was taken aboard Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, and proceeded north.

Eskimos Thought Him Dead. "Commander Peary found my supply depot at Anaktok," Dr. Cook continued, "and the Eskimos in charge told him that I was at the depot, which they fully believed to be true at the time."

"Peary placed two men in charge of the depot, Esquimaux and another, Harry Whitney, the New Haven hunter, also remained there. Murphy had orders to search for me, but was told that he could send Eskimos northward the following spring."

"When I returned from the pole unexpectedly, Harry Whitney was the first to see me and to tell me what had occurred. Whitney was placed in possession of the facts concerning my journey to the pole, on condition that he would not inform Commander Peary or his men of them. At the depot, however, he told that he had accompanied me north were told to maintain the strictest silence."

Dispute With Murphy. "When I went into the depot there was a dispute between myself and Murphy, who delivered the written instructions he had received from Peary although he himself could neither read nor write. Cook's instructions showed that he was making a trading station of my depot, the contents of which had been used in trading for furs and skins."

Cook said he was intensely annoyed at this use of his supplies and threatened to kick out Murphy and his companions. Finally, however, he was satisfied that remaining at the depot, as there was no other shelter for them.

On one occasion Murphy asked me abruptly, 'Have you been beyond 87°?' Dr. Cook said.

Made Evasive Reply.

"But I was determined not to let Peary know of my movements and replied evasively that I had been much farther north. From this statement has been concocted the declaration that I had said that I had reached the pole."

Dr. Cook declared that neither Harry Whitney's nor his (Cook's) records are on board the steamer Roosevelt and that therefore Peary's information concerning him emanated from Esquimaux Murphy, who knew nothing of his movements. Dr. Cook said he had arranged for the two Eskimos who went with him to the pole, and Knud Rasmussen, whom he met in Greenland, to go to New York and confirm the story of his discovery.

All the passengers are impressed by the sincerity of Dr. Cook's statements in conversation with them in regard to his discovery of the pole. He says he has given the Danish government proofs of his achievements and now is prepared to lay these proofs before a competent body in America.

WORKMEN FELL IN BEHIND FLAG

Strike at Pressed Steel Car Company's Plant Brought to an End.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17.—The second strike of workmen employed at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company, which was declared Monday, was brought to an abrupt end today. The climax was remarkable in the history of industrial disputes.

Having notified the foreigners that they intended to march into the mill carrying the Stars and Stripes, 2,000 American workmen, who were not favorable to the strike, assembled early at the McKees Rocks end of the O'Donovan bridge, and cheering enthusiastically, started toward the big plant.

On the way 1,500 Croats and 600 Italians joined the march. When the gates were reached, 1,000 Slavs, Russians and Poles, who threatened trouble in the event any of the men attempted to enter the plant, were encountered, and these, too, fell into line and entered the plant. Antipathetic disorders failed to materialize and the strike was over.

Premier Ward declared that the imperial naval conference which he attended in London was the most significant event of modern history, for it virtually provided for the peace of the world so far as possible trouble between the occident and the Orient was concerned.

WRIT OF MANDATE IS ASKED

Competitor of Francis J. Heney Takes His Troubles in Court at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Argument in the petition of Charles M. Fickert, candidate for district attorney on the Republican and Union Labor tickets, for a writ of mandate to compel the election commissioners to produce in court the ballot boxes used at the last primary election, in order that a recount may be had, occupied the greater portion of the day in the superior court. The action involves the candidacy of Francis J. Heney for district attorney on the Democratic ticket.

Fickert alleged that his votes cast for him were thrown out in the count illegal. Heney's majority was eighty-eight votes. Fickert was claiming that the election was fraudulent and that he should be given the Democratic nomination. Argument will be resumed tomorrow.

ALASKA COAL LAND CASES REMAIN IN CONTROVERSY

Cunningham Combination at Seattle Will Try to Hang on to Their Claims.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17.—The ruling of President Taft in the Ballinger-Glavis controversy does not change the title to the vast coal areas near Katalla, in Alaska, which are claimed by several syndicates, including the Cunningham combination, with headquarters in Seattle. The geologists in charge of the United States survey of Alaska said recently that six billion tons of coal was in sight in Alaska.

This coal is superior to any found elsewhere in North America, except in Pennsylvania. Estimates of the value of the coal lands claimed by the syndicates vary from \$75,000,000 to one billion dollars.

The record in the Cunningham coal cases shows that the claimants have supplied the interior department with alleged proofs of the regularity of their proceedings and are awaiting a ruling. It is stated, however, that there will be no immediate decision on the question, but that under orders from the president a more thorough and far-reaching investigation will be made of the coal land cases than ever before.

For this purpose two special agents, whose names are not known by him, will be assigned to thoroughly examine the records in the land office in Alaska, where are on file all papers in the Cunningham coal cases, as well as in other cases involving valuable coal lands near Bering Lake, Alaska.

It is believed probable that during the visit of President Taft and Secretary Ballinger there will be in Seattle a hearing on the coal lands controversy. Members of the Cunningham syndicate have not been advised of such a hearing, but it is believed that the subject will be brought up during the president's stay in this city.